GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:421
ANSWERED ON:26.04.2005
NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION
Purandeswari Smt. Daggubati;Tripathy Shri Braja Kishore

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present level of malnutrition in the country, State- wise;

(b) whether various surveys have revealed that women and children are the worst sufferers of underweight, anaemia and chronic energy deficiency;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total allocation made for anti-malnutrition programmes under the ongoing Five Year Plan;

(e) whether National Nutrition Mission has failed to achieve its aims and objectives; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to prevent malnutrition among women and children in the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH)

(a),(b)(c),(d),(e)&(f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 421 for 26.4.2005 regarding National Nutrition Mission by Shrimati D. Purandeswari and Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy.

(a) & (c) The State wise prevalence of undernutrition and anaemia among children and women is annexed (Annexure I and II)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Allocation made for some direct nutrition interventions (anti malnutrition programmes) under Tenth Five Year Plan is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) 12147

Reproductive and Child Health Programme 7786

Mid Day Meal Scheme 5900

Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

Nutrition Component

2002-2003	484
2003-2004	413
2004-2005	408

Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls

2002-2003 103
2003-2004 145

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme 35

Nutrition Education & National Nutrition Policy (FNB) 10

(e)&(f) The National Nutrition Mission was set up in July 2003 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister as a policy direction and coordination body. The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Nutrition Mission has been held on 3rd September, 2004 and follow up meetings are scheduled to be held shortly. In the meanwhile there is no let up on pursring the various nutrition oriented programmes and interventions. The Government is seized of the problem of malnutrition among women and children in the country and has undertaken a number of initiatives. In pursuance of the commitment made in the National Common Minimum Programme, an Inter Ministry Task Group has been constituted in the Planning Commission, in August 2004, to work out a Comprehensive Medium Term Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security. Moreover, a Cell for Food and Nutrition Security Watch is being set up in the Planning Commission to keep a watch on the implementation of major programmes relating to food and nutrition security.

Government is implementing a number of nutrition related interventions through its different sectors for addressing the problem of malnutrition. The main Programmes/Schemes are indicated below:

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is being expanded as per the commitment made in the National Common Minimum Programme. The Government has also decided to share 50% of the cost of supplementary food under ICDS and has proposed provision of Rs. 1500 crores for the purpose in the Budget for the year 2005-06.

The National Programme of Nutritional Support for Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) has also been strengthened during 2004 extending the coverage of children upto 14 years of age.

The Reproductive and Child Health Programme - RCH II having components for iron and folic acid supplementation of pregnant and lactating women, pre-school children and vitamin A supplementation of children under 3 years is also under implementation.

The Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls is being implemented in 51 identified backward districts wherein undernourished adolescent girls (weighing less than 35kg), pregnant and nursing mothers (weighing less than 40kg) are provided with 6kg of free foodgrains per month.

The Nutrition component of Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) addressed malnutrition in the critical age group of 6 months to 3 years by providing additional central assistance to the States/UTs.

The National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme through fortification of common salt aims at reducing the prevalence of goiter to less than 10% by the year 2010.

The Food and Nutrition Board of the Department of WCD has intensified nutrition advocacy and awareness generation programmes for women and children and has strengthened intersectoral coordination with key partners particularly Health and Family Welfare, Food and Public Distribution and Elementary Education and Literacy.

The increased food production, targeted public distribution system, antodaya anna yojana, food for work programmes, poverty alleviation programmes, safe drinking water and sanitation in rural and urban areas, Serva Shiksha Abhiyaan and literacy programmes, women welfare and support programmes are some of the indirect nutrition interventions which contribute to improving the nutritional status of the people.

Annexure I

UNDERNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN AND WOMEN

S.No.	State/UT	Percent of children under age three years#			Percent of women with C.E.D. [BMI^ below 18.5
		Underweight	Stunted	Wasted	

(kg/m2)]

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	India	47.0	45.5	15.5	35.8
	North				
1.	Delhi	34.7	36.8	12.5	12.0
2.	Haryana	34.6	50.0	5.3	25.9
3.	Himachal Pradesh	43.6	41.3	16.9	29.7
4.	J& K	34.5	38.8	11.8	26.4
5.	Punjab	28.7	39.2	7.1	16.9
6.	Rajasthan	50.6	52.0	11.7	36.1
	Central				
7.	Madhya Pradesh	55.1	51.0	19.8	38.2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	51.7	55.5	11.1	35.8
	East				
9.	Bihar	54.4	53.7	21.0	39.3
10.	Orissa	54.4	44.0	24.3	48.0
11.	West Bengal	48.7	41.5	13.6	43.7
	North East				
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.3	26.5	7.9	10.7
13.	Assam	36.0	50.2	13.3	27.1
14.	Manipur	27.5	31.3	8.2	18.8
15.	Meghalaya	37.9	44.9	13.3	25.8
16.	Mizoram	27.7	34.6	10.2	22.6
17.	Nagaland	24.1`	33.0	10.4	18.4
18.	Sikkim	20.6	31.7	4.8	11.2
	West				
19.	Goa	28.6	18.1	13.1	27.1
20.	Gujarat	45.1	43.6	16.2	37.0
21.	Maharashtra	49.6	39.9	21.2	39.7
	South				
22.	Andhra Pradesh	37.7	38.6	9.1	37.4
23.	Karnataka	43.9	36.6	20.0	38.8
24.	Kerala	26.9	21.9	11.1	18.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	36.7	29.4	19.9	29.0

Underweight assessed by weight-for age, stunting assessed by height-for-age, wasting assessed by weight-for-height; undernourished children are those more than two standard deviations below the median of the International Reference Population, recommended by the World Health Organisation.

^ Body mass Index.
C.E.D Chronic Energy Deficiency

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS 2) 1998-99

Annexure II

STATE WISE PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG WOMEN & CHILDREN

S.No.	State/UT	Percent of women age 15-49 with any anaemia	Age 6-35 months with any anaemia
1.	2.	3.	4.
	India	51.8	74.3
	North		
1.	Delhi	40.5	69.0
2.	Haryana	47.0	83.9
3.	Himachal Pradesh	40.5	69.9
4.	J& K	58.7	71.1
5.	Punjab	41.4	80.0

6.	Rajasthan	48.5	82.3
	Central		
7.	Madhya Pradesh	54.3	75.0
8.	Uttar Pradesh	48.7	73.9
	East		
9.	Bihar	63.4	81.3
10.	Orissa	63.0	72.3
11.	West Bengal	62.7	78.3
	North East		
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.5	54.5
13.	Assam	69.7	63.2
14.	Manipur	28.9	45.2
15.	Meghalaya	63.3	67.6
16.	Mizoram	48.0	57.2
17.	Nagaland	38.4	43.7
18.	Sikkim	61.1	76.5
	West		
19.	Goa	36.4	53.4
20.	Gujarat	46.3	74.5
21.	Maharashtra	48.5	76.0
	South		
22.	Andhra Pradesh	49.8	72.3
23.	Karnataka	42.4	70.6
24.	Kerala	22.7	43.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	56.5	69.0

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS 2) 1998-99